10:30 – 12:30	Fire Structure Interaction (Chair: K. Prasad, NIST)
10:30 am	Experimental Study on the Behavior of Composite Steel Frame Subjected to Fire Y. Dong & K. Prasad, Harbin Inst. Tech. & NIST
10:50 am	Structural Behavior and Stability under Fire Loading A. Varma et al., Purdue U. & NIST
11:10 am	Real Time Monitoring of Burning Structures Z. Duron, Harvey Mudd College
11:30 am	Behavior and Capacity of Steel Perimeter Columns in a High-Rise Building under Fire M. Garlock & S. Quiel, Princeton U.
11:50 am	Numerical Study of Concrete Thermal Spalling and Application of Simplified Analysis of Fire-Induced Progressive Collapse. J. Chung & T. Krauthammer, U. Florida
12:10 pm	A Tool for the Prediction of Structural Behavior in Fires D. Dat et al., NIST
12:30 pm	Lunch, NIST Cafeteria



Interstate Bank Building Fire Los Angeles, CA 1988



WTC Tower New York, 2001.



East Tower Central Park, Venezuela, 2004

Windsor Tower, Spain, 2005

An Experimental Study on the Behavior of Full-Scale Composite Steel Frames under Furnace Loading

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National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, USA

Motivation

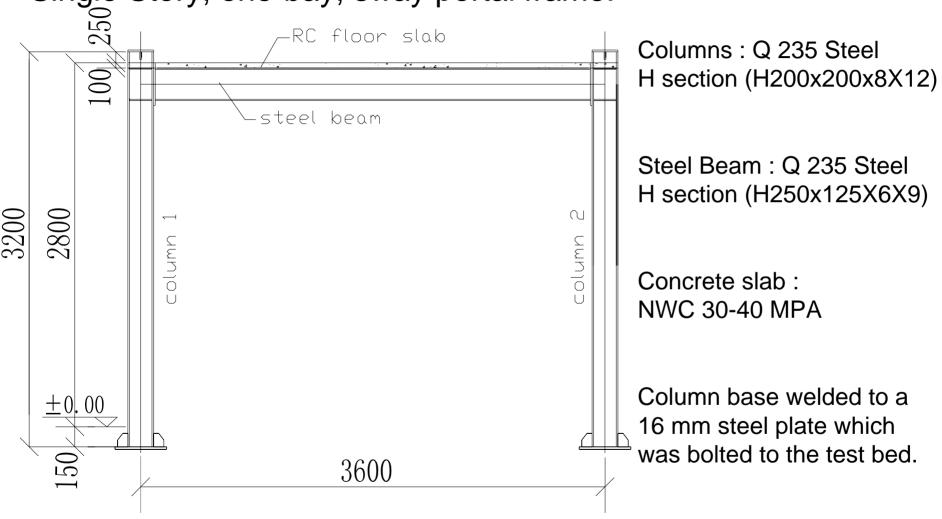
- Behavior of isolated structural members.
 - Fire Safety Design
 - Interaction between adjacent members, connections?
 - Performance of real structures can be different?
 - Heat up and cool down phase?
- World Trade Center Investigation
 - Mathematical and Numerical Models
 - Lack of experimental data
- Structures in Fire Conference (SiF'06)
 - Brainstorming session
 - Need for experimental data on large scale structures under fire loading.

Approach

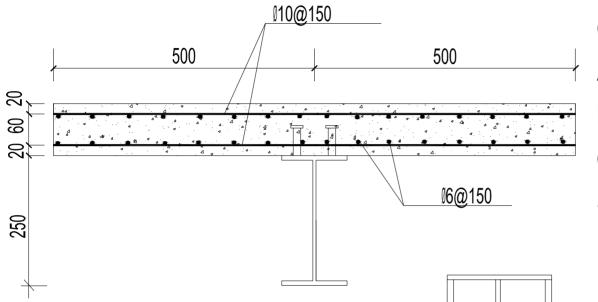
- Perform experiments on large scale structures under fire loading.
 - Develop understanding of the underlying physics.
 - Develop a database for validation of numerical models.
- Full-scale composite steel frames
 - Frame construction, Furnace test, Instrumentation.
 - Temperature data, transducer displacement
 - Visual observation of the failure modes.
 - Compare and contrast the furnace tests.

Frame Construction:

Single Story, one-bay, sway portal frame.



Frame Construction



Composite beam section.

Anti-crack rebars

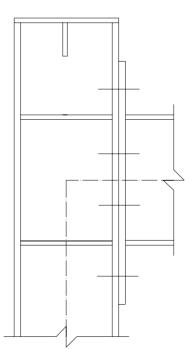
Longitudinal bars.

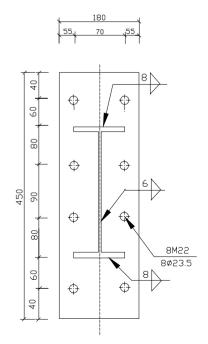
Composite floor behavior Shear studs.

Beam to column connection

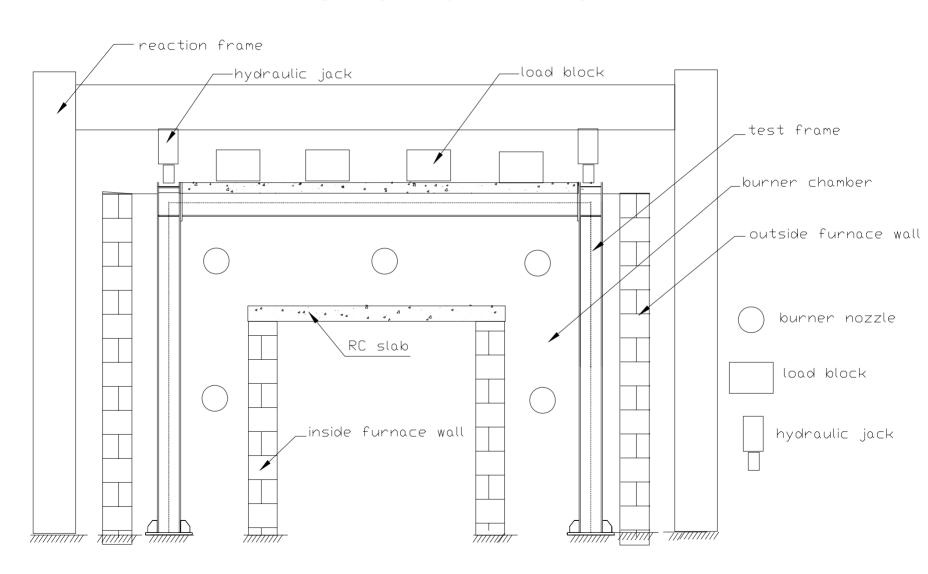
Designed to transfer both moment and shear forces.

12 mm thick extended-end plate bolted with eight M22 grade 10.9 mm bolts.

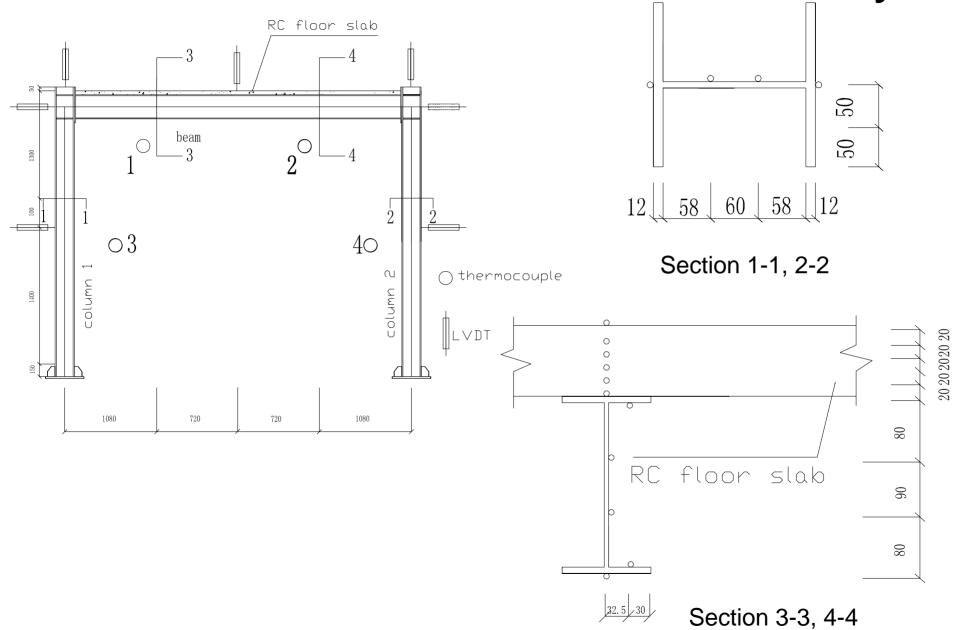




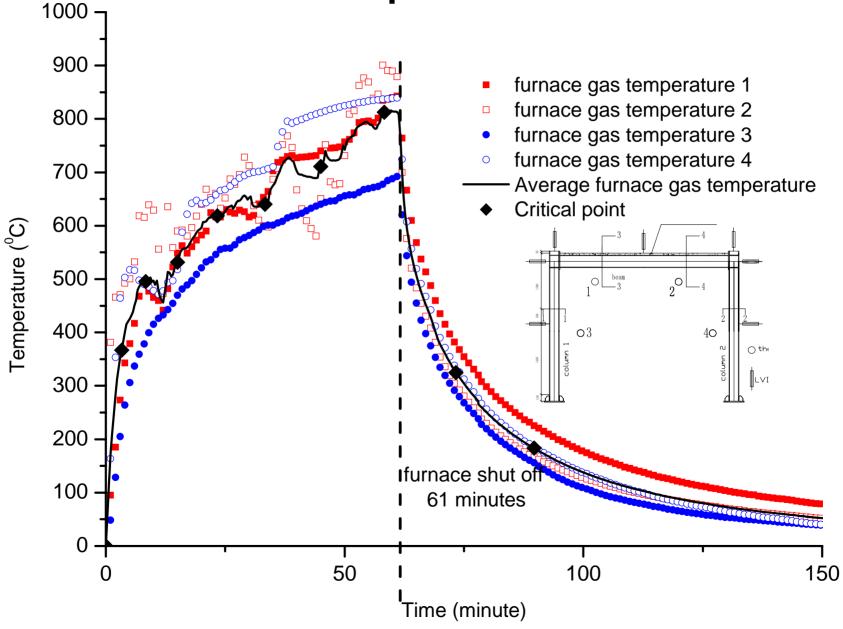
Furnace Test Set up Elevation View



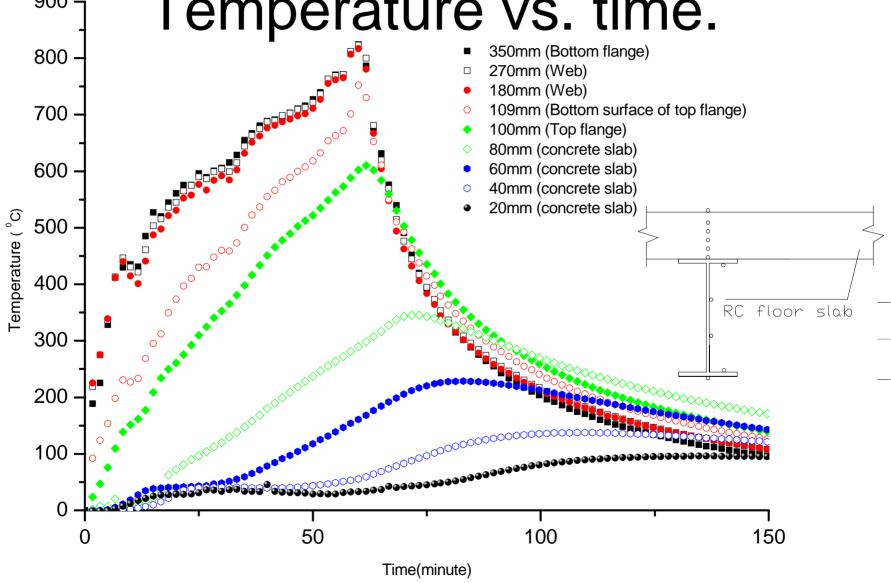
Instrumentation of test assembly

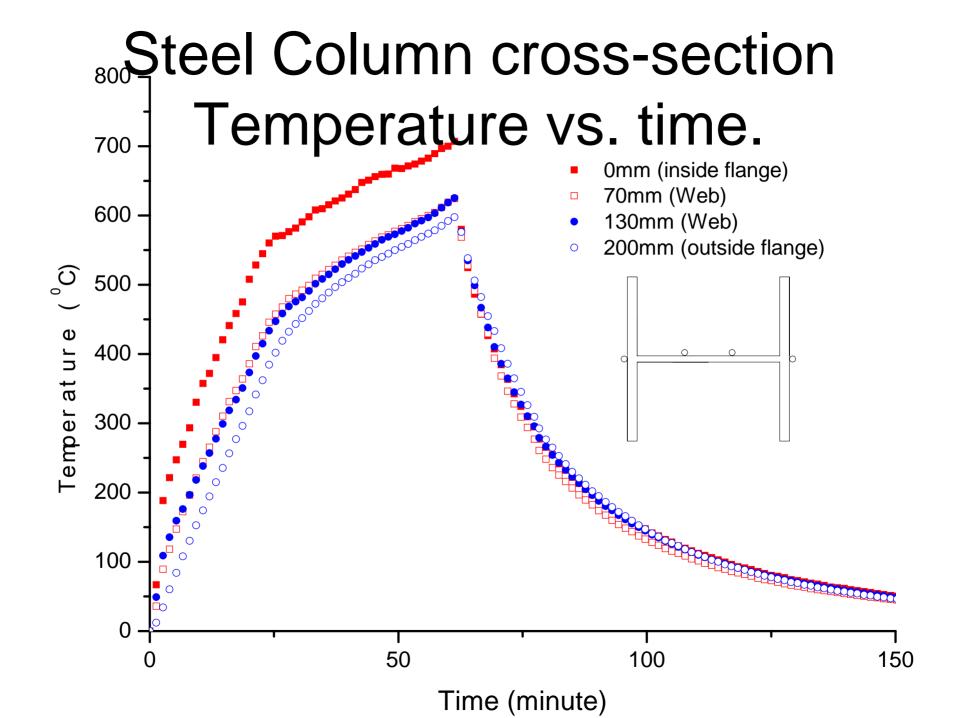


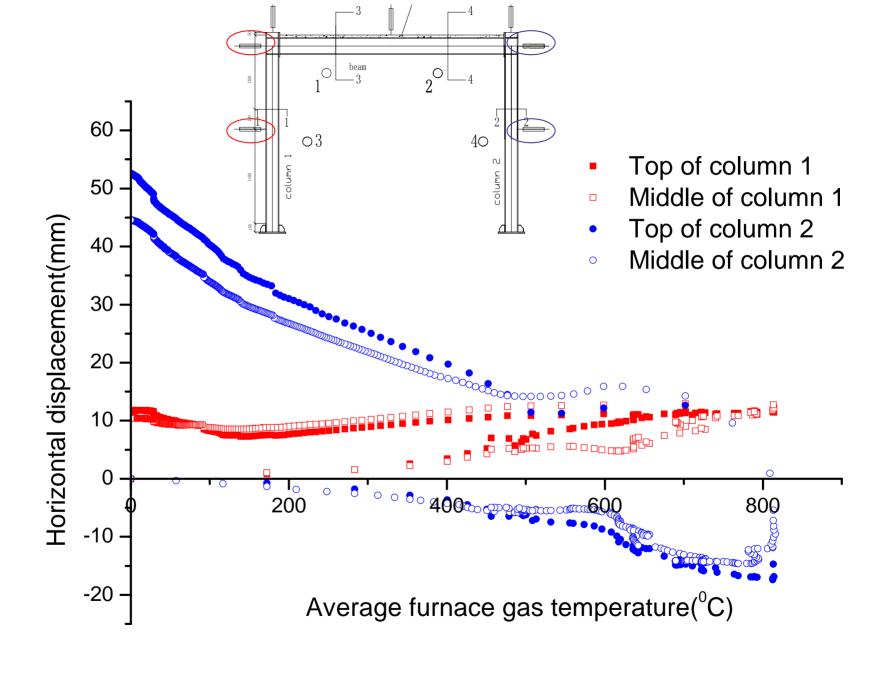
Furnace temperature vs. time

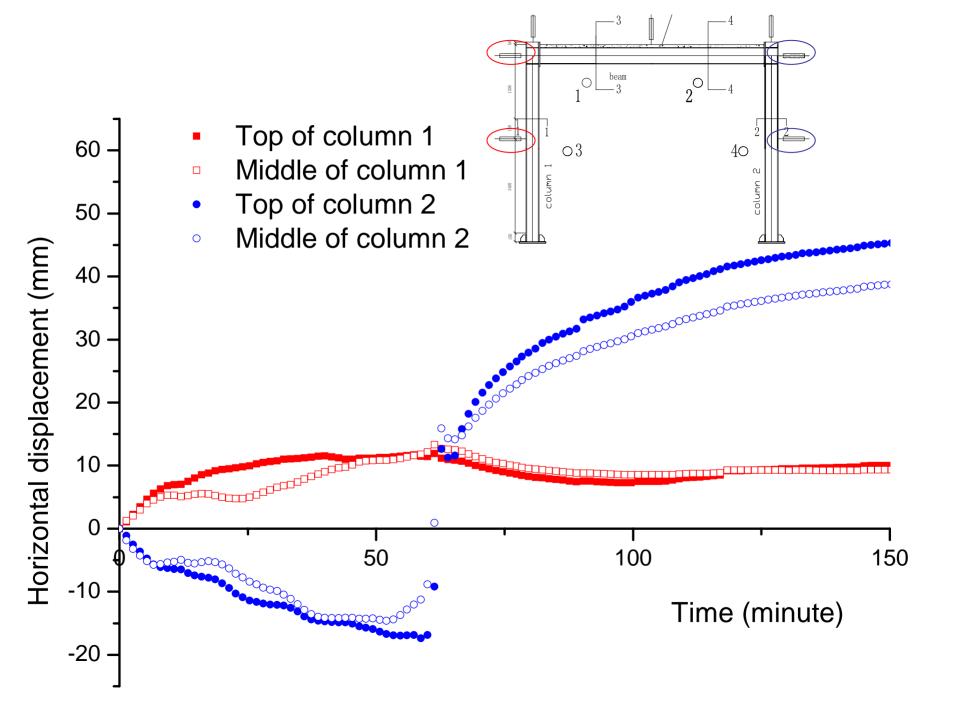


Composite beam cross-section Temperature vs. time.



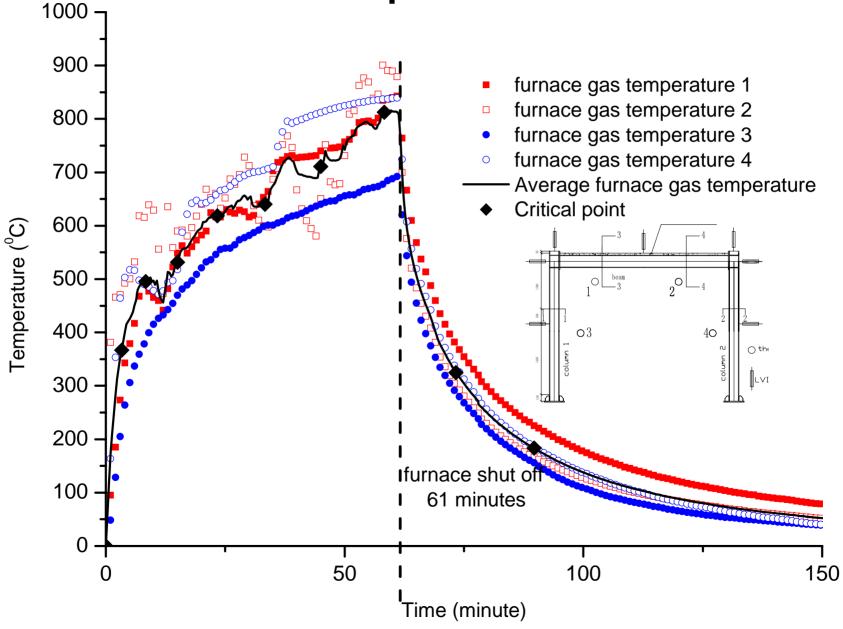


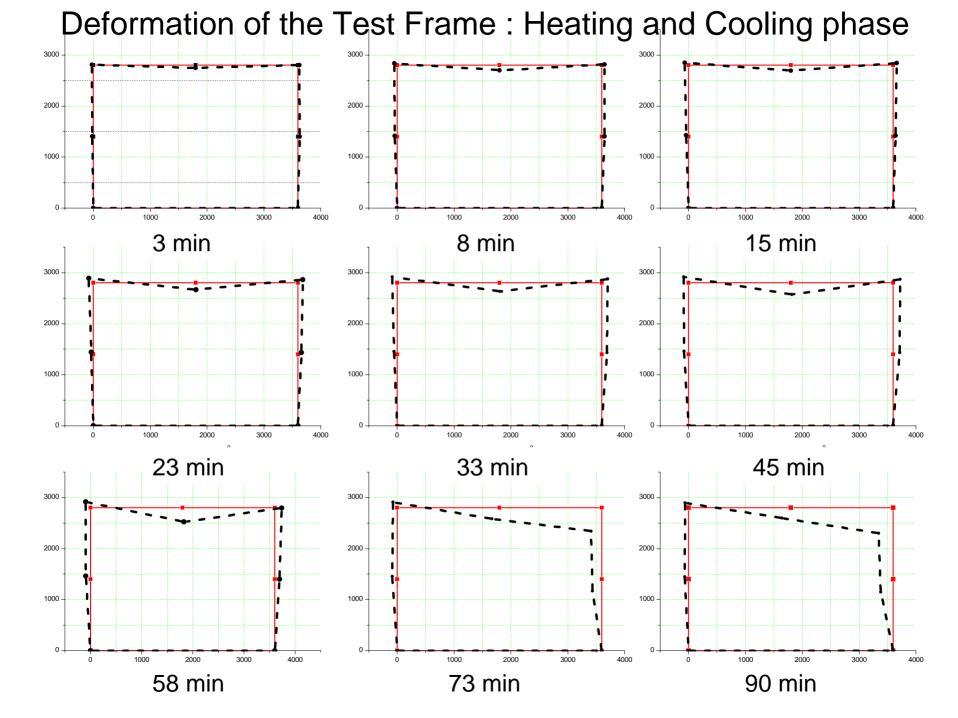




Vertical Deflection (mid-span) of Composite Beam 100 50 150 Time (minute) Deflection of composite beam (mm) -10 -15 --20 -25 -30 03 40 -35 -40

Furnace temperature vs. time



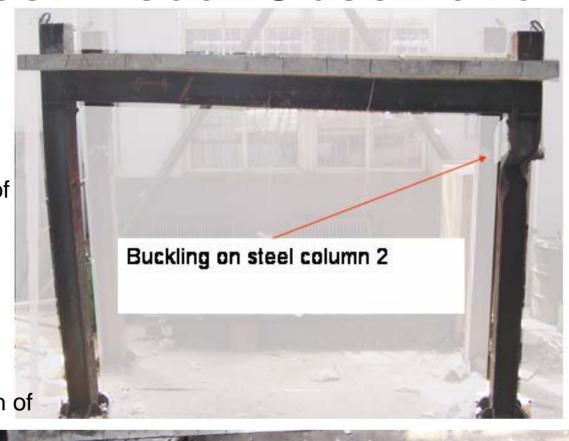


Post-test Visual Observation

Outward bowing of Column 1

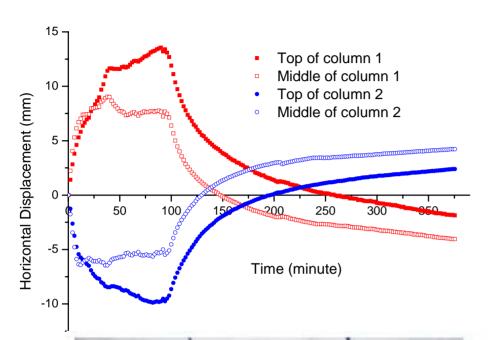
Cracks along the width of

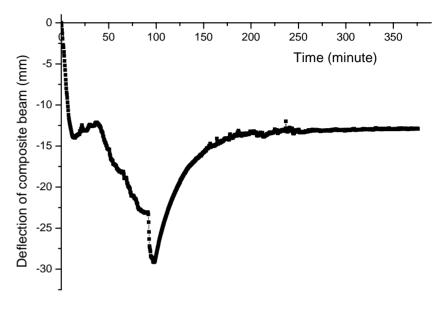
the concrete slab





Test 2









Conclusions

- Furnace test on two full scale composite steel frames.
- Fire resistance of the composite beam was better than that of the column examined.
- Structural performance during cool down phase must be examined.
- Need for comprehensive modeling and analysis of the experiments to understand the structural response of frames.